

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN CONVENTION,

MONDAY, December 21, 1789. P. M.

THE Committee appointed December 11, to take into consideration the Constitution of this Commonwealth, &c. and report a Draught of a proposed Constitution, made report in part.

Extract from the Minutes.

Jos. REDMAN, Sec'y.

WE the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this Constitution for its Government.

ARTICLE I.

Section I. THE Legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

II. The Representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county in the state respectively, on the Tuesday of October.

III. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not, at the time of his election, have been, the three years next preceding, an inhabitant of the state, and one year next preceding an inhabitant of the city or county, in which he shall be chosen.

IV. The Representatives from the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties, shall be in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants; provided that the number of Representatives shall never be fewer than sixty, nor more than one hundred: But each county shall have, at least, one Representative. An enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. Until such enumeration shall be made, the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of the state, shall be respectively entitled to choose the same number of Representatives as is now prescribed by law.

V. The Senate shall consist of not fewer than sixteen, nor more than thirty-two members, chosen in districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each district.

VI. The city of Philadelphia and the several counties of this state, shall be formed into districts, containing each, as nearly as may be, such a number of taxable inhabitants as shall be entitled to elect one Senator; but where that cannot be done, then such a number of adjoining counties shall be formed into one district as shall be entitled to elect not more than three Senators.

VII. The citizens of the city of Philadelphia and of the several counties in this state, qualified to elect Representatives, when assembled for that purpose, shall, if occasion require, at the same time, at the same places, and in the same manner, for every Representative, elect two persons resident within their city or county respectively, as Electors of the Senator or Senators of their district.

VIII. Within days after their election, the Electors of each district shall meet together at some convenient place within the district, and elect the Senator or Senators for their district.

IX. The Senators shall be chosen for four years. But immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into four classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; of the third class, at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth class, at the expiration of the fourth year: So that one fourth may be chosen every year.

X. No person shall be elected a Senator who shall not have resided four years next before his election in the state, the last year whereof shall have been in the district, for which he is chosen. No man shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years. And no Elector shall be chosen a Senator.

XI. No person shall be chosen an Elector, who shall not have resided in the district three years next before his election. And no person shall be chosen an Elector, who is a member of the Legislature, or who holds any office in the appointment of the Executive Department.

XII. Until the enumeration before mentioned shall be made, the number of Senators shall be sixteen.

XIII. The General Assembly shall meet at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the

Tuesday of November.

XIV. Each House shall choose its Speaker and other officers; and the Senate shall also choose a Speaker pro tempore, when the Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor.

XV. Each House shall be the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do

business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day; and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as the House may provide.

XVI. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member: And shall have all other powers necessary for either branch of a free Legislature.

XVII. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish them, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy: And the Yeas and Nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of be entered on the journal.

XVIII. The doors of each House shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as, in their judgment, ought to be kept secret.

XIX. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

XX. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of the respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

XXI. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of this commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time: And no person holding any office except in the militia, under this commonwealth or the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

XXII. When vacancies happen in either House, the Speaker of that House shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

XXIII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

XXIV. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

XXV. Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve it, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house, in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, three fifths of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by three fifths of that house, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall be presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

XXVI. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before the same shall take effect be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by three fifths of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. THE Supreme Executive Power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

II. He shall hold his office during the term of three years; and shall be chosen on the Tuesday of October in every third year, by the citizens throughout the commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for Representatives.

III. He shall not be capable of holding his office longer than nine years successively; nor shall he be capable of being elected again till three years after the nine successive years shall have been expired.

IV. He must be, at least, thirty years of age; and he must have been an inhabitant of this state during seven years before his election.

V. No person shall be capable of exercising the office of Governor, who, at the same time, shall hold any

other office under this state, or any office under the United States.

VI. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive, for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

VII. He shall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

VIII. He shall appoint the Chancellor, Judges, Prothonotaries, Clerks, and all other officers of this commonwealth, whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. But no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have resided therein one year next before his appointment.

IX. The Governor shall commission all the officers of this Commonwealth.

X. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the officers in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

XII. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

XIV. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death or resignation, it shall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate until the next annual election of Representatives, when another Governor shall be chosen in the manner herein before mentioned.

XV. The State Treasurer shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the twenty sixth section of the first article of this Constitution: All subordinate officers in the Treasury Department, Election Officers, Officers relating to the poor and highways, Constables and other township officers, shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. IN elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state two years next before the days of the elections respectively, and paid taxes within that time, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. The sons of freeholders, of the age aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, though they have not paid taxes.

II. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative or public capacities, which shall be *viva voce*.

III. If elections are not properly attended, attendance on them shall be enforced by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. THE house of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

II. All impeachments shall be tried before the Senate, and the Chancellor of the commonwealth shall preside therein. When sitting for that purpose, the Senate shall be on oath or affirmation: no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

III. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Section I. THE Judicial Power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a High Court of Chancery and a Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of each of which shall extend over the state; in the Courts of Chancery and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery herein after mentioned; in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Register's Court and Court of Quarter Sessions for each county; and in such other courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish. But no special commission of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery shall be issued.

II. The Chancellor of the commonwealth, the Judges of the Supreme court, and the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be commissioned and hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office: But the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

III. The Chancellor, in addition to the other powers and duties of his office, shall cause to be tried, by a jury, such material facts as either party shall require to be so tried; provided a specification of the facts be made in writing.

IV. The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, besides the powers usually exercised by such courts, have the powers of a court of Chancery so far as relates to the obtaining of evidence from places without the state.

V. Until it shall be otherwise directed by the Legislature, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner: The state shall, by law, be divided into circuits, any of which shall include not more than

not fewer than counties: A President shall be appointed for the several courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside within such circuit; and one Judge shall be appointed from every county within such circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside within such county. Such President and Judges, or any

three of them, shall be the Judges who shall compose the several Courts of Common Pleas.

VI. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas respectively, during their continuance in office, shall, the President being one of them, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders, for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: But they shall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in any county, when the Judges of the Supreme Court, or some of them, shall be sitting in the same county.

VII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas respectively shall, during their continuance in office, be Justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: And they shall, when sitting in a county, compose the Orphans Court and Register's Court for that county: But the Judge, who shall reside therein, and the Register of Wills may, at all other times, hold such courts, subject to the revision and decrees of the Orphans Court upon appeal or otherwise.

VIII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court to issue writs of Certiorari to the Justices of the Peace within the several counties respectively, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

IX. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall be Conservators of the Peace within the several counties of the circuits, in which they shall be empowered to hold courts.

X. A Court of Chancery shall be established within each of the said circuits, except that in which the high Court of Chancery shall be statedly held, and the President of the said Courts of Common Pleas respectively shall hold the same, and be styled the Chancellor of such circuit: He shall possess and exercise therein the like powers with the Chancellor of the commonwealth, except the power of granting injunctions to stay the proceedings or suspend the judgments of any common law courts: The mode of proceeding shall be the same as shall be used in the High Court of Chancery. From any interlocutory or final decree in the Chancery of any circuit, there shall be an appeal to the Chancellor of the commonwealth.

XI. A competent number of Justices of the Peace for each county shall, from time to time, be ascertained by law, and the citizens of each county respectively shall, at the general election, choose double that number, or of the vacancies that may happen, and return their names to the Governor, who shall appoint and commission, for years, if so long they behave themselves well, half of the number so elected and returned: But this mode of appointment may be altered as the Legislature shall, by law, direct.

XII. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds shall be kept in each county.

XIII. Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Records of Deeds, Registers of Wills and Sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers. And circuit officers shall keep their offices in some county town within their circuits respectively.

XIV. The stile of all process shall be *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*: All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the same*.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. Sheriffs and Coroners shall, at the places of the election of Representatives, be chosen for three years, by the citizens of each county respectively; two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom for each shall be commissioned by the Governor; no person shall continue in the office of Sheriff more than three years successively.

II. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence: The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be by law directed.

ARTICLE VII.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the establishment of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the commonwealth, under this Constitution, as they have been heretofore.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section I. A school or schools shall be established in each county for the instruction of youth, and the state shall pay to the masters such salaries as shall enable them to teach at low prices.

II. The arts, sciences and all useful learning shall be promoted in one or more universities.

III. Religious societies and corporate bodies shall be protected in their rights, immunities and estates.

§ The committee informed the Convention, that they would be prepared this day to report the Bill of Rights, to be prefixed to the said Constitution.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER VIII.

On the means of preserving Public Liberty.

WHEN a system of national freedom hath been established by great exertions, it becomes an interesting enquiry how it shall be best preserved. The speculative Philosopher, and the practical Statesman have united their endeavours to answer this question.

A natural thirst for power in the human mind, with the emoluments springing from authority, tend to a general encroachment on the rights of human nature—Even patriots and honest men have their weakness, passions, and appetites, and in little instances may be tyrants, while they wish for general freedom.

Many systems have been formed which in theory appear almost perfect—many checks have been devised; still there are, and we must expect there will be, abuses of power, until the nature of man is delivered from its present imperfections. In every state some person or persons must be representatives of the public, in whose hands the power of the whole is lodged, for general protection; and without this investiture of public authority, to restrain and punish, the wicked will be a scourge to all within their reach; and it is also possible, that the very persons who are clothed with public power may become cruel and unjust. Without power in some national head, anarchy will be the state of man, every one will retaliate and abuse as his passions dictate, which is the worst of tyrannies: with power the rulers of a nation may do injury,

for man is frail—great men may misjudge—good men may fall.

To give any man unlimited power, is a greater temptation than ought to be placed before a frail being: at the same time, placing too many checks on rulers is in effect dismembering the body, and destroys its energy of action and of defence, both against foreign enemies and its own evil subjects. So far as we may judge from American experience, a nation of freemen, in modelling their government, are more apt to err in overlimiting, than in giving too great scope to the power of rulers—In both cases the consequence is nearly the same; for when the citizens find their constitutional government cannot protect and do justice, they will throw themselves into the hands of some bold usurper, who promises much to them, but intends only for himself; and in this way very many free states have lost their liberties. The forming a constitution of government is a serious matter—the spirit of deliberation and concession, with which it hath been taken up by the citizens at large, and thus far carried into effect, is a new event in the history of mankind. The present constitution of the United States appears to embrace the essential principles both of freedom and energy in national operations; still very little dependence is to be made on this constitution, as a future safeguard to the American liberties.—I would by no means undervalue those systematic productions, which we call the constitution of the several states, and of the whole—they express our present ideas of the rulers power and duty, and the subjects right—they are a written basis on which national habits will be formed, and in this way will cherish sentiments of freedom and retard the rise of oppression—on these your children will look as maxims of their fathers wisdom, but if they have no other protection, the lust of those who have opportunity will undermine their privileges. Every generation must assert its own liberties; and for this the collective body of people must be informed. A general diffusion of science, in every class of people, is the true cause of that new series of events which have taken place in the United States. In every other country a great proportion of the people are unacquainted with letters—In several great and civilized kingdoms of Europe, it is but a comparative few who can read and write. The vast number of well meaning and ignorant people become instruments of superior policy, to oppose every effort of national freedom; but in America there is no order or great number of people, who can be made subservient to such ungenerous purposes.—The late war was a war of the people—general information convinced them of its justice and that their all was endangered; hence sprang their unanimity, exertion and patience; and a traitor could in no point of the country find either asylum or aid.

The formation of our present government by the deliberation of three million citizens, is the highest evidence, and the greatest effect we have yet seen from general information.

The same causes which have given you victory, and a constitution combining the rights of man with the powers of government, will certainly be sufficient to preserve national liberty, and make your children as free as their fathers. A few enlightened citizens may be dangerous; let all be enlightened, and oppression must cease, by the influence of a ruling majority; for it can never be their interest to indulge a system incompatible with the rights of freemen. Those institutions are the most effectual guards to public liberty, which diffuse the rudiments of literature among a people.

Let the most perfect constitution finite wisdom can devise be adopted; if succeeding generations become ignorant—if a large part of the people are destitute of letters, their pious patrimony will be cheated from their hands; not, perhaps, by violence, but by a course of artful measures, against which ignorant men have no defence.

A man declaiming for liberty, and suffering his children to grow up without education, acts most absurdly, and prepares them to be licentious, but not free.

The road to preferment is open to all, and the common citizen may see his children possess the first offices of state, if endowed with genius, honesty and science; having such incentives to fidelity, the remiss parent is unpardonable. As the best preservative of national liberty, the public ought to patronize institutions to instruct the children of poor people; for, give them knowledge and they will never be the instruments of injuring mankind. A few incautious expressions in our constitution, or a few salaries of office too great for the contracted feelings of those who do not know the worth of merit and integrity, can never injure the United States, while literature is generally diffused, and the plain citizen and planter reads and judges for himself.

The American legislature could not do an act more favorable to general humanity, liberty and virtue, than to endow the Universities, rising in almost every state, with such funds in the unlocated territory, as would enable them to furnish the best means of instruction, and at an easy rate, to the sons of those who have moderate wealth.—Disseminate science thro' all grades of people, and it will for ever vindicate your rights, which are now well understood and firmly fixed. Science will do more than this, it will break the chains, and unbolt the prison doors of despotism. At the present moment, France is an instance of its influence—The wealthy subjects of that country are become enlightened, and thus determined to be free. O France! I love thee and thy sons—when my nightly supplication forgets to ask a blessing on thy great exertions, and on thy councils, I shall lose my claim of being a christian.—August Empire! Many of thy sons are among the learned; how often have I drank improvement and pleasure from their pens; but I fear, I greatly fear, that the vast mass of thy subjects are not sufficiently informed in the nature of freedom, to receive from Heaven and preserve so rich a gift.

S A L E M, December 8.

A large pond in the town of Brookfield has lately stagnated, by which means cart-loads of fish have died and floated ashore. This is a real calamity to those people living near it, who depended chiefly upon fishing for a subsistence.

W O R C E S T E R, (Massachusetts) December 10.

The Proprietors of the cotton manufactory in this town have lately erected buildings suitable for the purpose, and taken other measures to carry on the business extensively.—A large quantity of fustians, jeans, and some pieces of corduroy, are now ready for sale. Experiments have been made by purchasers, of the wear of these cloths, and it is with pleasure we can assure the public, that those made in Worcester will last, and retain their colour and beauty, nearly double the time of those of the same fineness and price, made in England.

A few weeks since, there was a piece of lawn made in Sutton, which was spun 28½ double skeins to the pound; nearly one half of it by a girl about 14 years old; there were 10½ yards of the cloth, three quarters and one nail wide, which weighed 13 ounces.

B O S T O N, December 5.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE.

We inform, as evidencing this, that one hundred and eighty-two ships and vessels have arrived in this port, since the 4th of August last, from Foreign parts. The number of vessels building, rigging and repairing in this harbour, and in the several rivers, is another evidence of increasing navigation.

N E W - Y O R K, December 12.

This city is now the seat of the national government: Every wise and benevolent institution should be established, which may tend to procrastinate the period, when it may be thought necessary to take another residence. Perhaps no city can boast a superior police—still the power of prejudice may sometimes prove paramount to legal restraints—but however strong the force of habit may be, there is one plan that may be adopted, which will, in its effects, contribute to the most cordial acquiescence in every wise and salutary public regulation; and that is, the institution of public schools, at the public expence, to which all ranks and denominations of children may have free access: Against such an institution it is not possible that a prejudice can exist in the mind of any man, who ever felt a spark of benevolence towards his fellow-creatures.—What are all the external ornaments that art can bestow to embellish a city, compared with the beauties of a well regulated society? Peace and good order are the attendants on knowledge and information: More than half the evils we suffer spring from ignorance.—The great body of the citizens is formed of the middling and lower classes of the people: Let them be inspired with high notions of freedom, and at the same time be kept in ignorance—and the work of government will be rendered an arduous and difficult task. It will be impossible to maintain peace and good order, without being tyrannical; but if to the blessings of freedom, you add those of education, submission to government will be the result of sentiment: The people, understanding their true interests, will see that liberty and licentiousness are distinct ideas, and that the security of freedom consists in obedience to the laws. When the public tranquillity is founded on these principles, it is not liable to shocks and fluctuations: Every resident is inspired with confidence in his personal security—the administration of public business is prosecuted with spirit and dignity—commerce and arts flourish, and the whole face of affairs assume a pleasing and encouraging aspect. Expence incurred on such an occasion, is the most provident economy.

Dec. 16. The public are requested to beware of counterfeit certificates of those generally denominated Barber's; of which we are informed, that several gentlemen in the city of Albany have been imposed on with large sums. They are very artfully executed, and it is next to an impossibility to discover the deception.

The stupendous monuments of antiquity which excite the admiration of modern times, ought at the same time to fill our hearts with gratitude to heaven, for amending the condition of mankind in such manner, that a few haughty despots do not command the wealth of the world, and the labour of millions of slaves, by which means only, such astonishing works could have been erected.

How much better is it to employ the wealth of this world in forming institutions for promoting useful knowledge, and lessening the infelicities of existence, than to suffer human vanity to erect monuments of pride and ambition, which stamp indelible infamy on the degraded character of the age in which they are founded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentleman in New-Haven, dated August 30, 1789.

"It is extremely gratifying, my dear Sir, to have spent the last six months in this country—where, next to the American revolution, the greatest and most wonderful scenes are unfolding. The progress of truth and reason is beyond calculation. We might have believed from theory, that government would meliorate—that the people might discover in time that as laws are made for them, they ought to be made by them—that Kings should be but Executive Magistrates, and therefore subject to the laws. But when we consider the slow and almost imperceptible progress of such ideas from the days of Magna Charta to the last revolution in England, their retrograde motion from the time of the great Henry, to Louis XVth. in France, and their dormant state for many ages in all the rest of Europe, it is astonishing that so many events of this nature should be crowded into fifteen years. It is but since the American war that the faculty of thinking has been by any means general in France. The example of America in her theoretical ideas of liberty has certainly been a great thing for France. But greater, if possible, will be her example in the development of these ideas in her government. The Constitution of France, which is in a good degree of forwardness, will be as nearly like the American, as is consistent with having an hereditary Chief Magistrate. If they had not a King on hand, they would not create one. They will now preserve him, with such powers as the people choose to delegate to their Executive Chief. And he will gladly accept of what they may give him, acknowledging the source from whence it flows, the *jus divinum* of his fellow citizens.

"The other nations of Europe have now an example nearer home—and they will soon follow it. The gospel of civil liberty will run and be glorified—nations are coming to its light, and Kings to the brightness of its rising. It cannot be ten years before Germany, Spain and South America will be free: How many other states will precede, and how many follow them cannot be known; but all Europe must do one or the other. One principal occasional cause of these revolutions, is the immense national debts accumulated by the expensive wars of the present century. Spain finds a deficiency of eighty millions. The Emperor's dominions are exhausted by war and taxes. No sovereign in Europe can impose a new tax, without the consent of the people, for France could not do it. Spain must assemble her Cortes, or submit to a bankruptcy, either of which is the direct road, and the first, the beaten road, to a revolution. Assembling the Notables here, has done the same thing."

Dec. 17. We hear that on Tuesday last, the cargo of the sloop Betty, John Ingraham, Master, from New-London, was seized by the Collector of this district, in conformity to the 29th section of the act for regulating the coasting trade. A hoghead of rum, and some other articles, being found on board, which had been inserted in the manifest after it had been sworn to and certified by the Collector at New-London.

R I C H M O N D, December 10.

Beware of counterfeit half and whole pistoles, now circulating. They are very thick on the edges, rise in the middle, and are much heavier than the good ones. It is said they were made by one John Hughes, a silversmith in Surry; several of them were passed in Williamsburg, by Jerry Banks, a free mulatto, and a white man by the name of James Holt, who has turned states evidence—Hughes has been an old offender, and once before had a trial at the General Court, and at another time by the court of Gloucester county, from whence he broke jail and made his escape.

P I T T S B U R G H, November 28.

By Simon McGrew, lately from Detroit, we are informed, that while at that place, a vessel had arrived with cannon and stores for the garrison, which is now making very strong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it against force.

It is with regret we announce to the public, the death of the Hon. Samuel H. Parsons, one of the Judges of the western territory. He had accompanied Capt. Hear as far as the Salt Lick, on his way to Glahago, and was on his return, down Beaver creek,

in a canoe, with one man, when coming over the falls, the canoe was dashed to pieces, and they both were drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

A writer in the *Gazette of the United States*, printed at New-York, under the signature of the *National Monitor*, says, "There are characters in the world of so wretched a cast, that the least disappointment in their pursuits, inspires them with chagrin and vexation---and when precipitated into despair of ever effecting their designs, in any degree, they are hurried by the impulse of malignant passions, into the most unwarrantable excesses: With such persons the happiness or misery of mankind are words without a meaning. Some of this stamp, while they felt their consequence in times which required, in one direction or another, every species of talents, or degree of abilities, however inferior, conducted in such manner, as to impress favorable sentiments of their honesty; but when the hour of cool discussion arrived, and a selection of the best endowments for important public purposes became necessary, and in consequence thereof they were neglected, an indifferent, uninformed spectator, to hear their dismal ravings, would think the world coming to an end---that on our prospects rested horror and despair---and that the persons, to whom the management of public affairs is committed, are the most unprincipled of mankind. As "Sol's blest beams turn vinegar more sour," these persons appear to have a deeper tinge, and a stronger bitterness added to the gall of their envy, at the pleasing prospects which attend our country: A more perfect union of the states---a happier blending of their interests---that annihilation of local prejudices---and our rising to real, solid independence, and importance, in the scale of Empire, as a nation, appear to fill their minds with a horrid group of spectres, monarchy, aristocracy and despotism: That constitution, which is the rich reward of all our conflicts in the field, and the result of the deliberations in the cabinet, of our best and most enlightened Statesmen and Heroes, is a rock of offence to these troublers of our Israel---and to depreciate its excellencies, to embarrass its operation, and to vilify its administration, are the precious employment of a knot (a small one however) of uneasy, self opinionated, disappointed men: Such characters, in greater or less proportions, are to be found in every country; but if properly watched by a wife and vigilant people, their machinations, so far from producing the mischief they intend, may serve as a stimulus to keep up the vital circulations in the body politic.

"The wisdom and magnanimity of the United States discovered in their peaceably adopting a free and efficient system of federal government, hath contributed more to exalt the American character in the view of the civilized and refined nations of Europe, than all our unparalleled exertions in effecting the late revolution; for the impulses of wisdom, in deliberate reflection, touch the finest springs in the human mind, while the influence of oppression rouses only the passions to momentary resentment: From this circumstance, more than from all others, combined, the wise and virtuous anticipate our rising glory, as a nation; but while the friends of our country exult in this prospect, so absurd and inconsistent are others, that they take delight in contemplating a picture, created by their own gloomy fancies, in which darkness and shades so predominate, that scarce a gleam of light appears: This they are continually holding up to view, that they may, if possible, degrade the people in their own estimation; but this "leaven of iniquity will not work,"---peace and tranquility are so justly preferable to their own account, to tumult and insecurity---and we have suffered so much from following the advice and counsel of those who now seek to disturb the public mind, that our National Government, possessing the general confidence, shall continue to appreciate and gather strength, till, rooted and grounded in the affections of the people, all the powers of darkness shall not be able to shake it."

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

L'ORIENT, October 15

Extra of a letter from Mons. de Ville le Roux, to his Constituents at L'Orient, dated Paris, October 5.

I ARRIVED at Versailles, having passed without hindrance through the body of women---This day I found the Assembly deliberating on the King's answer respecting the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution decreed by us.

I shall now only inform you, that when the Duke de Liancourt saw it, and the debates that followed, he assured Mr. Kervégant, that he had seen the King previous to his coming to the Assembly, and that his Majesty had said, That "the National Assembly shall be satisfied with him that day. I have accepted, purely and simply, the articles of the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. We understand one another. They wish for what is right, and so do I. And I now leave you to go to the chace."

From the immense number of people that appeared, I apprehended, that the body of women were on their way: In approaching the avenue, I found the Life-Guards on horse-back, with sword in hand---I trembled for them, as they had aggravated the hunger of the people, by giving a splendid repast some days before, where a profusion of every kind of food was seen---I thought force was not a proper remedy to oppose to a body of women, that were to be calmed by more gentle means: That the barrier, however strong, would not shut them from the avenue of the throne---for the event proved that it was ineffectual. They entered into the King's apartments, where he received them with affability, and promised he would issue new orders for a fresh supply of provisions.

While all the preceding circumstances were taking place, we held the session at the Assembly. The deputies of the Parisian women, having a speaker at their head, demanded the entrance of the hall---they were accordingly introduced at the bar, and told their complaints. The debates then turned upon devising a method for the better providing provisions for Paris---every one was proposing his ideas---when a multitude of women presented themselves at the door, and were distributed by classes into the different seats, and by degrees introduced themselves into the galleries---The deliberations continued notwithstanding, a great part of which were applauded---When the decrees passed, a number of women spread themselves over the Hall, and occupied the Clergymen's seats that they had left vacant.

We were upon the point of retiring, when the President announced to us that the King had purely and simply accepted the Bill of Rights, and the articles of the Constitution. We were then once more informed that the King's confidence had been surprised. I left the room---the women and a number of deputies still remaining.

Several reports having circulated that the King was preparing to depart for Paris, and the National Assembly not having received any official accounts thereof, they resolved, that the person of the King and they were inseparable. A deputation of 36 were named to inform the King of it. Two of us were dispatched to the King to know whether his determination was to leave Versailles or not, he answered, that in one hour he, the Queen, and his children should set out for Paris. A short time after I left

the palace, in the midst of the soldiers, who shewed every mark of respect to the people and their deputies---I had not been to the palace a long time before---I think I should not be fond of returning at so dull a moment---The *Oeil-de-bœuf* was filled with people in the greatest consternation: In the room adjoining to the King's cabinet, was the Queen in tears, with the King's aunt and sisters, endeavouring to devise means for consolation. She appeared too deeply affected to be sensible of their efforts---The person that spoke to the King, received this answer---"I am exceedingly grateful for the new proof the National Assembly have given me of their attachment. I never will separate myself from them---I shall depart in an hour with the Queen and my children, for Paris---and there I shall have a room prepared for the National Assembly to continue their debates in."---We afterwards returned to the Assembly, where M. NECKER's system of Finance was accepted with some few amendments. In the mean time the King departed with his family for Paris."

A letter from a principal house in Amsterdam, dated the 14th September, 1789. received at Boston, informs, "That American bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, fell on the exchange at two per cent. above par, and those bearing interest of four per cent. from 96 to 99 per cent. and rising. This is the happy effect of your new federal government."

Extra of a letter from Madrid, Oct. 10.

"Something of importance is thought to be now on the tapis, as the King has been more than usually employed with his Minister in the cabinet for some days past. Time can only develop it. Couriers are frequently passing from here into Italy. Many reports are in circulation, but none that seem to carry an air of truth. All the garrisons in the kingdom are augmented---the frontiers well guarded, and a proper attention is ordered to the sea-coasts, and the islands of Majorca, Minorca and Ivaca."

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Robert Wharton, Merchant, to Miss Solome C. Chancellor, of this city.

On Thursday, the 19th ult. departed this life, the reverend JAMES WATT, in the 48th year of his age and 22d of his ministry as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cold Spring, on Cape-May. He was a kind and good neighbour, a faithful friend, a father to the poor, a uniform christian and sound preacher. During life he was much beloved, and at his death universally lamented, this was evidenced by the great numbers who attended his funeral, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the rev. John Stancliff, from Acts vii, 60, last clause---"And when he had said this he fell asleep."

On the 20th N.v. last, the schooner Nancy, Capt. Matthew Travers, on her passage from Baltimore to Savannah, to the southward of Charleston, fell in with a brig---all her sails loose---no person on board, nor any papers that led to a discovery of the vessel's name, from whence she came, or where bound to. There were no provisions on board; which makes it appear probable she was abandoned on that account; her hold being clear of water. She appears Spanish built. Capt. Travers manned her, and carried her into Savannah; where she now lies, under the care of William Hunter and Co. who will, on application, give every information in their power respecting her.

By a vessel from North-Carolina, arrived at New York, letters are received, dated the 2d inst. which confirm the account received some days since, of the adoption of the New Constitution by that state, on the 20th ult.

Arrivals at Boston, December 10. Brig Katy, Smith, in 28 days from Martinique, Nov. 24. in lat. 49. long. 70. spoke the Brig ---, Watts, from Surinam, bound to Boston.

Brig Charlotte, Noble, from Liverpool.

Brig Boston and Liverpool Packet, Loud, in 48 days from Liverpool---Left there, Brig ---, Dyer, belonging to Portland; Nov. 20. in lat. 48. long. 40. spoke Brig Plymouth, from S. Carolina, bound to Plymouth, (Eng.) out 30 days.

Brig Betsey, Wales, in 20 days from Baltimore; Nov. 30. in lat. 37. long. 73. 44. Captain Wales fell in with a Schooner from Virginia, bound for Rhode-Island, Captain Mason, master; the Schooner being full of water, and the pumps choked, Captain Wales took the Captain and crew on board, and brought them into this port.

Brig Gov. Parry, from Barbados.

Brig Panther, Perkins, from Port-au-Prince.

Sloop Stock, Ruffel, in 38 days from Guadaloupe, who in lat. 22. long. 64. spoke Sloop Polly, Smith, belonging to Rhode-Island. Captain Smith, on his passage from Madeira, sprung a leak, and had been into St. Martins to repair, and was then home-bound, all well.

On the 17th Octöber, Captain Wall, in the British Channel, spoke the Brig Nancy, Captain Shrewsbury, of Philadelphia, from Havre-de-Grace, bound to Philadelphia. On the 23d, in lat. 43. long. 65, spoke the Ship Rebecca, Captain Folger, of Boston; all well.

From Allen's (New-London) Marine List.

December 3. Arrived here, sloop ---, Jacob Williams, from Guadaloupe and St. Martins, in 33 days---Off Cape Hatteras, spoke sloop Polly, Wright, from Point Peire, bound to this port.

December 4. Arrived here, sloop ---, White, belonging to New-Haven---spoke sloop Betsey, Snow, in the Horse-Race, outward bound; who informed he had two horses drowned on deck.

Touched in here, Packet Telemaque, Nicholas Lotellier, Esq; Commander, from Bourdeaux, in 76 days, bound to New-York, in distress, being short of provisions, water &c.

December 9. Arrived, sloop Governor Parry, Northey, from Barbados, in 30 days, with whom came passenger Captain Thomas Philips, of Middletown.

Two brigs and three sloops from the West-Indies, unknown, at Tarpaulin Cove, belonging this way.

JOHN OLDDEN.

Has removed his store to the north side of Market-street, a few doors above Second-street, in the house lately occupied by Benjamin Harbison, where he has for sale a general assortment of Merchandise, imported in the latest vessels from Europe, viz.

Roadcloths, Plain muslins, Duffels, Coatings, Muffin aprons & handkerchiefs, Flannels, Wilton carpeting, Pins 4 and 4-1/2 pound, Shawls, Whitechapel and common needles, Calimancoes, Plated & common shoe-buckles, Ozenbrigs, Russias sheetings, Corduroys, Brown linens, Velvelets, Holland tapes, No. 25, Royal ribs, Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10, Fustians, Cotton, linen & silk handkerchiefs, Printed cottons, Sewing silks, 7-8 and 6-qr. kentings, Sattinets, Powder, Together with an extensive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glasses, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and sheets, magnesia, whitening, yellow and stone ocker, Prussian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, brass kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and silver leaf, &c. &c.

A GENTLEMAN who understands the art of making French Brandy out of rye and a few other ingredients, the whole amounting to a small sum---is willing to communicate his knowledge to any gentleman, who wishes to obtain the same at a reasonable charge. Enquire of the Printers.

This Day is published, by WILLIAM YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER,

The corner of Second and Chestnut streets, in one large vol. 13mo. (Price 10s.) Also in one vol. royal octavo (which will be sold for three months at 15s; afterwards at 16s.)

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING: One main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

To which is prefixed, A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M. Carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. John Andrews, D. D. Rector of St. James's, Bristol, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

THE payment of Interest in Facilities to the 31st December, 1787, on the certified debts of the United States, will continue to be made at my office until the first of January next. Those who incline to receive their interest are requested to apply within that time.

THOMAS SMITH, Cr. Cl. L. O.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 16th of January next, by the subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Detwiler, deceased, late of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, state of Pennsylvania. One full equal undivided moiety or half part of a valuable Plantation, situate in Whitmarsh and Upper Dublin townships, near Germantown great road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 125 acres, about 40 acres of which is woodland, and 40 acres of meadow, great part of the rest good arable land, well watered, whereon are a good two story stone dwelling-house, and a large kitchen adjoining, a well of good water, good bearing orchard, barn, stabling and other out-houses. Also a well situated merchant-mill, on an excellent stream of water, generally known by the name of Wissahickon-creek, very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of stones, one of which are burrs, lately fitted up in good order for merchant work; together with a Windmill, and new bolting cloths of the first quality, conveniently situated to an exceeding good run for wheat, and an excellent run of country business. The title and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

December 17. ELIZABETH DETWILER, Executrix, 1789. JACOB REIFF, junior, Executor.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the south-westly side of the Wissahickon road, at a corner of Mary Harrison's land; thence by the same south 53 deg. 20 min. west 105 perches and 8-10ths to a post; thence by land late of Samuel Mifflin north 36 deg. 40 min. west 61 & 1-2 perches to another post in the side of a two perch wide lane, commonly called Mifflin's lane, leading from said Wissahickon road to a landing on the river Schuylkill; thence by the same lane north 53 deg. 20 min. east 102 perches 4-10ths to another post in the side of said Wissahickon road; thence by the same road 61 perches 6-10ths to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres of land, on which there are erected a two story brick house, stone barn, an orchard, and other improvements, about three miles from this city, and is a pleasant situation for a gentleman's country seat. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Harrison, Esq; and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia December 7, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro Man, named John Johnson, a runaway Slave, belonging to Henry Stephens, in the Delaware state; his master, or others concerned, are hereby notified to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in West Cohn, on the 13th of November last, a dark brown Gelding, about 14 hands and an half high, trots and canters well. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL DENNY.

December 13, 1789.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen, in the evening of the 16th instant, from Mr. John Bennet's, in Frankford, a grey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, the bridle round and plated bit, saddle almost new, with red plush facings round the p., and a striped sweat-cloth; the horse about eight or nine years old, a natural trotter, when he sweats is very curly, shod before. Whoever secures said horse, so as the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, if left at Mr. James Thompson's, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, or at Mr. Alexander Martin's, in Frankford, and reasonable charges if brought home, or eight Dollars for horse and thief, paid by JOSEPH DAVIS, in Oxford, near Frankford.

To be Sold by the Subscriber.

A TRACT of patented land, on the south side of the north-east branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304 1/2 acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169 1/2 acres.

A Tract of patented land, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in said county, in six different patents, with the usual allowance.

303 1/2 acres and allowance, situate on the main branch of Conewago creek, in Franklin, and part in Manallen townships, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, situate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuffy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided share of two valuable tracts of land, situate upon the north and south sides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the subscriber, containing upwards of 500 acres.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 22d inst. a dark bay MARE, rising eight years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, when she stands, she sets her off hind foot forward near her fore foot, about 13 hands high, shod all round. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home, or if stolen, secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Eight Dollars reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT WALLACE.

Nov. 27, 1789.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed from the Country to the House lately occupied by Joseph Shoemaker, in Second-street, for Doors above Race-street,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Red Port, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal-wines; Old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, brandy, Geneva, sweet oil, loaf and muscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, tea, mustard in bottles, Leiper's snuff, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, pepper, ginger, allspice, allom, copperas, indigo, best double Gloucester and country cheese, &c.

N. B. He will acknowledge the kindness of his acquaintance and others, both in the city and country, who will please to favour him with their custom, as he trusts he shall be able to serve them to satisfaction.

Just Imported, and for Sale, by

Hewes & Anthony,

At their Store, the north side of Chestnut-street wharf,

FRESH Malaga raisins in casks and jars, and

Choice old Malaga wine, also

Teneriffe wine in pipes and hogheads,

Gin in hogheads,

A quantity of Boston beef of superior quality,

Picked and common mackerel,

Codfish in hogheads,

Whale oil and spermaceti candles,

Whale bone and salmon,

Burlington pork and Connecticut beef,

New-England rum,

Rhode-Island cheese,

Eighteen chests hyson tea of best quality,

Four cases cassia,

A few bales cotton,

Russia and ravens duck,

Drillings,

Brown sheeting, and

New-England tow linen,

And a few casks and nails.

Philad. Dec. 15. 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of ISAAC BURROUGHS,

late of Pitts-Grove, deceased,

A PLANTATION and Tract of Land, situate in Pitts-Grove, Salem county, and state of New-Jersey, containing, by computation, 170 acres, about 20 of which are cleared and fenced, the remainder well timbered, there are on the premises a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, also a good Grist-mill, almost new, built on a never failing stream of water, hath plenty of custom, and is situate in a neighbourhood where great quantities of wheat is raised, and about 30 miles from Philadelphia. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises, surviving executor, who is authorized to convey the premises in fee simple to any person or persons who shall buy the same. **JOSEPH BURROUGHS.**

For SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and one from the sign of the White Horse on Lancaster road, lately in the tenure of John Smith, but at present occupied by Stephen Bowser, containing 196 acres, 86 whereof are tillable, and have lately been well limed; eleven or twelve acres of the meadow are mowable, most of which can be watered, producing some of the best grass in the county, and equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood; the remainder is woodland; there are about one hundred fruit trees, many of them young, but all have borne. On said plantation is a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor; at a small distance another dwelling-house, suitable for a tenant, also a barn and other necessary buildings, all of which have been new shingled within these four years. There are likewise two gardens enclosed with good pale fences, and a never-failing spring of excellent water within 40 yards of the house. Possession may be had the ensuing spring. The terms may be known by applying to **JOSEPH BRINGHURST**, and **JAMES BRINGHURST, junr.** in Philadelphia, or **THOMAS ROSS, Esq.** West-Chester.

W E, the subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, wherein Samuel Breckenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of Greenwich township, Sussex county, and state of New-Jersey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of said defendant once more, to appear before us, with their respective demands, and proper vouchers for the same, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January next, at the house of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick township, Bucks county aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that the debts and credits of said defendant may be ascertained, and distribution made of his effects as the law directs. All those who neglect complying herewith may depend on being excluded from a dividend of said estate.

JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, and JOHN KERR, Auditors.

Trenton, December 17, 1789.

THE General Communication of

the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in New-Jersey, will be held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the first Tuesday in January next, of which the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge will take notice. **MASKELL EWING, G. Sec'y.**

W HEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the subscriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, hath without lawful cause eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all and every person or persons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that she shall or may contract after the date hereof. Witness my hand, the 20th day of Nov. A. D. 1789.

JOSEPH MATHEW.

A S Joseph, the husband of the subscriber, of New-Britain township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, hath taken upon him to accuse me of elopement, necessity obliges me to justify my own character, and shew whether I have just cause or not thus publicly to lay open, in as favorable a manner as I now can, the treatment I have received from him. To say his behaviour is more like a savage than a husband would not exceed the truth. However, I shall omit several circumstances, and only mention, to prove what I say, that twice in the same night he forcibly dragged me out of doors, at which time I was obliged to take refuge in my mother's house, which is only a few poles distant. Now if this, and the like and worse conduct, which can easily be made appear, are not reasonable excuse, I leave it with an impartial public and the neighbourhood in which we live to judge.

Dec. 4th, 1789.

LYDIA MATHEW.

W HEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be completed, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof—October 4, 1789.

S I R,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States.

**Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons, J by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Grass.**

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. **JOSEPH BULLOCK, Vice-President.**

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789.

2 m.

Montgomery county, December 5, 1789.

B Y virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on Wednesday, the 23d of this inst. December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Stephen Mussen, in Jenkin-town, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 62 acres, more or less, situate in Cheltenham township, bounded by lands of Anthony Williams, jun. John Miller, and others; the buildings are good, two excellent orchards, with ten acres of meadow, and a proportion of timber, and the whole in good repair: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John McLaughlin, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Northampton, November 30, 1789.

B Y virtue of a writ of Levavi Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 23d day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House, in Easton, a certain messuage and tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in Forks township, about three miles from Easton; bounded by land of Adam Dufford, Conrad Combeson, Michael Messenger and others; containing 27½ acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and estate of James Young, Esq; deceased, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Nov. 6, 1789.

C AME to the Black Horse tavern on Saturday last, a Black HORSE, with a white snip down his face, his hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be about 16 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY CORSON.

Just PUBLISHED, and SOLD by **WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, Front-street, and RICE, & Co. Market-street,**

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of PETER PINDAR, Esq;

A distant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are prefixed, *Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Author.* **A**FTER the rapid sale, and universal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and satiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needless to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; especially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleasure, perused some of his smaller pieces, which, as soon as published in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almost all the other newspapers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curiosity of their subscribers, with extracts from this celebrated satirist. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for less than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one single piece, not amounting to one sixth part of the present volume, viz. the *Louiad*, that much admired poem, in which our author

"Sings, sublime the MONARCH and the LOUSE."

6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

O NE equal undivided half part of a Lot of sixteen acres of LAND, more or less, situated in Solebury township, in Bucks county, 34 miles from Philadelphia, on the York road, joining Corryell's ferry on the river Delaware, with the following buildings, viz. A valuable Merchant MILL, with two pair of stones, one whereof excellent French burrs, 4 feet 6 inches diameter, the other a cullen and country stone, 4 feet diameter, three boulding chests, one with two superfine cloths, one for ship-stuff, the other a country chest, a rolling screen, two fans and hoisting works, all going by water, also a new corn kiln, and a good saw-mill newly built, adjoining the merchant mill, which cuts from 6 to 8000 feet of board per week, the carriage going back by water, very conveniently situated for logs and wheat coming to the mills tails by water in large quantities, and for conveying flour to Philadelphia by water at a low rate, the water works all going by that never failing stream known by the name of Ingham's Big Spring; also a dwelling-house, cooper's shop, stabling, and store, which is a good stand for business.

Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to **THOMAS PARRY**, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, or to **BENJAMIN PARRY**, on the premises.

THE Creditors of John Garrett,

who are entitled to a dividend in the property assigned to us, the subscribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requested to furnish their respective accounts, duly attested, on or before the first day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertising, and those who do not bring in their accounts on or before the above-mentioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

**RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY, } Assignees.
SETH WILLIS,**

Just published, and to be Sold by **HALL & SELLERS,** at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[Improved and enlarged]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, **A** METHOD to recover old Lands.—Profitable Hints to Farmers.—Directions published by the Humane Society, for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from drowning.—To prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather.—How the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented.—in Cases of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal.—To prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning.—To prevent Danger from Exposure to the excessive Heat of the Sun.—To prevent the Effects of excessive Cold.—How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with rusty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruff's Medical Enquiries and Observations.—To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.—An infallible Cure for Cancers.—An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.—A cure for Corns.—Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.—An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.—A moral and physical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progress of Temperance and Intemperance.—List of the Names of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.—A Poem on Human Life.—The Decline of Autumn.—The Seasons.—Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.—Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.—Scale of Depreciation.—Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware.—Account of Post Towns, from Massachusetts to Savannah in Georgia.—Crosses Posts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

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P O U L S O N ' S

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the second after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

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